The Hong-Kong Daily Press.

No. 4025 第四千零二十七號 光緒庚午年 八月初九日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1870. 星期四 英曆十月廿九日 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Sept. 28, WILLIAM CLOWES, Brit. bk., 561, Tadlock, Bangkok 14th Sept., Rice.—BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

Sept. 28, NELLY, French ship, 780, Poilbout, Cardiff 18th May, Coals.—MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

Sept. 28, IVY, Brit. bk., 318, Plummer, Chefoo 14th Sept., General.—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

Sept. 27, UNITED SERVICE, str., for Swatow and Amoy.

Sept. 28, SIN NANZING, str., for Shanghai.

Sept. 28, GATESHEAD, for Manila.

Sept. 28, LAURENCE, for Anjer, &c.

Sept. 28, SAMUEL RUSSELL, for Foochow.

Sept. 28, EOLE, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 28TH.

Marathon, for Amoy.

Rona, str., for Canton.

Spartan, for Saigon.

Passengers.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Ellora*, to-day, at noon:—

For Singapore.—Mr. D. Nichol.

For Suez.—Mr. P. A. Ponomaroff.

For Marseilles.—Mr. E. Deacon, Mrs. Helland and two children, Messrs. H. Brand and Pellegrini.

For Southampton.—Mrs. G. S. Currie, Messrs. H. Hood, G. Eastman, H. G. Howlett and H. T. Wade.

SECOND CLASS.

For Singapore.—Mr. Jellicoe's Chinese servant.

For Marseilles.—Mrs. Gray.

For Southampton.—Messrs. A. Raymond and H. A. Pearcey.

Reports.

None.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Household Furniture, &c.

IMPORTANT FOR YACHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

SWIMMING and LIFE PRESERVING WAISTCOATS.

A new INVENTION, registered in the United States.

On view and for Sale at
KOSS & Co.

tf 1334 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR the benefit of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, a large and choice assortment of fancy GOODS, received from England, and comprising:—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's SLIPPERS, Smoking CAPS.

Boys' Knickerbocker SUITS. Babies' CLOTHES.

Children's Summer and Winter CLOTHING, richly braided.

Berlin WOOL-WORK. Drawing Room MATS and CUSHIONS.

ANTIMACASSARS. Handsomely dressed DOLLS.

Children's ALBUMS. PEN WIPERS. PIN CUSHIONS, &c., &c.

An inspection is earnestly requested. May be viewed daily, from 3 to 6.30 P.M., at the "Orphanage," *Bonham Road.*

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Superintendent.

tf 1442 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

BY

V. D COLLINS, D.D.S.,

No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,—street N.E. of Victoria Gaol.

ARTIFICIAL WORK on gold and other bases. Fees for filling, scaling, or extracting teeth, $5 each operation. A liberal reduction to persons of small means.

tf 1597 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

S. W. SHARP,

Late of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Service, at Whampoa,

BEGS most respectfully to inform Ship Masters and others visiting the port in question, that he has opened his house in Bamboo Town as a General Store, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Goods bought and sold on Commission.

3m 1426 Whampoa, 1st August, 1870.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE, DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the American ship *Naples*, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one connected with the vessel, without their consent.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1691 Hongkong, 17th September, 1870.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. E. ROWETT.

E. R. Bellios, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Managers:—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1662] Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE CHINA & STRAITS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with section 7, paragraph 32, of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Second Call of Twenty-five Dollars per share is payable on the 30th instant, at the Hongkong Branch of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged upon all calls paid after that date.

JOHN BURD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1640 Hongkong, 8th September, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,

And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

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1 LARGE Axminster Medallion CARPET, 19 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches.

1 Large Velvet CARPET, 6¼ by 4¾ yards.

Axminster Centre CARPETS, assorted sizes.

Axminster RUGS, assorted sizes.

Velvet RUGS, assorted sizes.

Embroidered Table COVERS.

For private Sale in

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S AUCTION ROOM.

tf 1699 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

PER "*ADRIANA PETRONELLA.*"

300 CASES GIN

A. V. H.

Apply—G. DUBOST & Co.

1m 1644 Hongkong, 9th September, 1870.

ESTATE OF BOSMAN & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons or Companies who claim to be creditors of CHARLES HENRY MAURICE BOSMAN, trading under the Style or Firm of BOSMAN & Co., late of Hongkong, Merchant, that they are required, either in person or by duly constituted Attorney, to prove their claims before the Trustee of the said Estate, at his Office in Queen's Road, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and to produce all vouchers in support of the same on or before the 31*st December*, 1870; and that unless they do so before that time, they will be excluded from the benefit of all distributions to be made from the said Estate, and the Trustee will then proceed to divide the whole Assets then in his hands, amongst those creditors who shall have proved as aforesaid, without reference to the claims of any others.

EDWARD DELBANCO, *Trustee,*
By his Attorney
JULES POIRIER.

Queen's Road, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870. [1m 1656

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1821-1871.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF $5,000 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL, DOLLARS 250,000, OR DOLLARS 1,000 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:—

Honorable H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chairman.

Honorable W. KESWICK, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

R. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

G. J. HELLAND, Esq., of Messrs. John Burd & Co.

H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.

Directors of the Society 1868-1870.

AT a General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st August, 1870, the undermentioned Resolutions were passed relative to the continuance of the Society for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1871, and notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the new Society in the following form will be received at its Offices until 30th November, 1870:—

Applications for shares from Persons non resident in Hongkong must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Articles of Association on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Society.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first call of Dollars 1,000 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Printed forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

RES. I.—That a new Society be formed bearing the same title as the present one, to commence business on the 1st January, 1871, and terminate on the 31st December, 1873, the Capital, amount to be paid-up, and the number of shares to be the same as the present Society, and the Articles of Association to be similar as far as regards the more important clauses.

RES. II.—That the present Board of Directors shall act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of organizing the new Society, registering the Articles of Association, and allotting the shares, and that when a sufficient number of shares are allotted, the then Shareholders shall be asked to elect their own Directors, who will also take over the affairs of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business. [1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—

The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.

EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

W. H. CONDIT, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.

The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.

J. MURRAY FORBES, Esq., of Messrs. Russell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	„	ELLIS & Co.
Foochow,	„	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	„	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	„	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kinkiang,	„	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	„	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	„	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	„	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	„	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	„	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	„	HADSCHILD & SORENSEN.
Singapore,	„	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	„	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,	JOHN HANNA, Esq.	

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 26th August, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—

S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)

J. F. BURET, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)

HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)

GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)

AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—

F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.

(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—

HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—

MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 29th September, 1870, at noon,

At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Cases Ginger BRANDY.
Cases Hennessey's BRANDY.
Boxes CANDLES.
Cases OYSTERS.
Casks BEER.
Hogsheads Bass' ALE.
Cases GIN.
Essence of Jamaica GINGER.
An Invoice of STATIONERY, comprising Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Sealing Wax, Inkstand, &c., &c.

Also,

An Assortment of Japanese VASES, BASKETS, &c.

And,

A few MIRRORS, in Gilt Frames.
And Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1739 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of R. DALE, Esq., No. 2, Westbourne Villas, on

THIS DAY,

the 29th September, 1870, at 2 P.M.—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, &c., comprising Rep Covered COUCHES, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, A Cottage PIANO, nearly new, Mahg STAND, BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, VASES, Book STANDS, Lace CURTAINS and CORNICES; Dinner, Dessert and Tea SERVICES, Electro PLATED and GLASSWARE, Table CUTLERY, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS; LAMPS, Iron BEDSTEADS, Mahogany BEDSTEAD with Spring MATTRESS, Teak WARDROBE, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, COMMODES, Shanghai BATH TUB, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Price's Patent Fire-proof SAFE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1713 Hongkong, 21st September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

H. JURGENS & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 30th September, 1870, on the 2nd floor of the house lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co., Praya, at 2 P.M.—

The whole of the Elegant FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, comprising,—Drawing Room CHAIRS, COUCHES, Arm CHAIRS, covered with green Rep, Pier GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Card TABLES, marble-top TABLES and Tea POYS, Mantel Piece CLOCKS, Lace Window CURTAINS, VASES, CHANDELIERS, &c., &c., Dining Room CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, Plated and GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Toilet TABLE and MIRROR, Side TABLES, Washstand SERVICES, BEDSTEAD with Mattress, complete.

Also,

A grand Cottage PIANO, by Chappel.

To be on view on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and the Catalogues will be issued in due time.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

1728 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their New Sales' Room, (late RAY & Co.'s), *Queen's Road,*

SATURDAY,

the 1st October, at 3 P.M.—

40 very handsome Mantel-Piece MIRRORS, with Gilt Frames, of the following sizes, 50 inches by 40 inches, 40 inches by 36 inches, 40 inches by 30 inches, 36 inches by 24 inches, and 36 inches by 20 inches.

These will be on view the whole of Saturday.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1740 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

BOOK AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Proprietor of the CHINA MAGAZINE OFFICE, to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 4th October, 1870, at 2.30 P.M.,
At No. 7, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of very desirable New BOOKS, received by the last mail, including Tennyson's Works, in sets and single volumes; Presentation Books, illustrated in the profuse manner with Photographs and Engravings; Poems, Travels, Histories, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1744 Hongkong, 29th September, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, *Without Reserve*, at the Premises, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th day of October next, at Noon, precisely,—

Those SIX large and Commodious GODOWNS at Swatow, capable of holding over One Hundred and Eighty Thousand pieces of Bean Cake, known as

THE SING HING GODOWNS,

Together with the GROUND on which they are built, and the Ground in front of same, in all nearly Four Hundred and Fifty Chang measurement.

Also,

The SEA FRONTAGE, with all the privileges and rights attached thereto.

The whole to be sold in one Lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.2.0. One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance in ten days after. All expenses attending the transfer of the said Property to be borne by the Purchaser.

Plans can be seen, or any further information respecting the property can be had of the Auctioneers.

DROWN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

34d 1057]

PHRENOLOGY AND ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

PROFESSOR HUME will shortly visit Hongkong, for the purpose of demonstrating the above sciences.

See future advertisements.

tf 1548 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the *Bob Tail Nag*, chartered as a Lightship at this port, for the season of 1870, will be removed from her position on the Bar at the entrance to the Liau River, on and after the 31st October next.

E. C. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Niuchuang, 9th September, 1870. [6w 1706

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society, will be held at the Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to the 30th June, 1870.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

22d 1646 Hongkong, 8th September, 1870.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be Closed from the 23rd instant till 9th proximo, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of shares can be registered.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

17d 1704 Hongkong, 20th September, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remain them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at

(40) FORTY-CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

GENERAL NEWS AGENTS.

SOLICIT Orders for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, both European and American:—

THE TIMES.
THE MAIL.
THE GRAPHIC.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
PUNCH.
LA VIE PARISIENNE.
ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG.
OPINION NATIONALE.
VEDOMETSKY.
BLACKWOOD.
FRASER.
QUARTERLY.
OVERLAND MONTHLY.
NICK NAX.
ALTA CALIFORNIA.
NEW YORK HERALD.

And many others of all descriptions.

Subscriptions invariably payable in advance.

1543 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Handsome Black Timor PONIES, are a good match, gentle, and well broken to either single or double harness.

For further particulars, Address X., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1501 Hongkong, 20th August, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *P. Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,

COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.

FOR SALE.

Sheet Copper, Copper Pipe and Copper Wire.
„ Brass, Brass „ „ Brass „
„ Lead, Lead „ „ Lead „
„ Iron, Iron „ „ Iron „
„ Zinc, Zinc „ „

Brazing and Soft Solders and Borax.

Stuffing Box and plain plugged Flange Cocks.

Globe Valves. Steam Gauge, Air and Pet Cocks.

Tallow and Water Syringes.

Ships Common & Double Valve Water Closets.

„ Water Closet and Washhand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, assorted sizes and patterns.

FOR HOUSE BUILDING PURPOSES.

Zinc Rainwater Downspouting and Eaves Guttering, all sizes and patterns, always on hand.

Iron Pipes and Fittings, all sizes for gas services and water supplies.

Lift and Force Pumps, for water supplies from wells.

Water Closets, Urinals and Washhand Basins, fixed on the most improved principles.

Jennings' Urinals, with their patent self acting Treadle arrangement.

House Bells fixed on the direct acting principle, with Furniture, complete.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND WORK EXECUTED WITH CARE & EXPEDITION.

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 1687 Hongkong, 16th September, 1870.

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
6m 846] CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 416 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1869. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

CARD.

W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
6m 11] CALIFORNIA. [Apr. 4.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEWANJEE being about to leave the Colony, Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE KHAMBATTA is authorized to sign my name and firm from this date.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.

1m 1715 Hongkong, 21st September, 1870.

MR. JOHN S. McDONALD takes charge of my business during my absence from the Colony.

JOHN JACK.

1m 1692 East Point, 17th September, 1870.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. DENT withdraws from our firm at Foochow, and Mr. JOHN ODELL is authorized to sign our firm at that port from this date.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

1m 1669 China, 20th August, 1870.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he has returned to China for the purpose of conducting his business at this place, at the store lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co., Pedder's Wharf, under the firm of H. JURGENS & Co.

H. JURGENS.

1m 1625 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

My business will, in future, be carried on under the style of LANGDON DAVIES & CO.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

1m 1598 Hongkong, 1st September, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. S. H. DAVID is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong from this date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

tf 1570 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day closed our business in Hongkong.

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 1290 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.

JOHN DENT.

6m 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT is publishing a useful book on China.

SUBSCRIPTION, $5 PER COPY.

1668 Hongkong, 13th September, 1870.

MACEWEN & Co.

Have for Sale, ex late arrivals—

CHINA Breakfast SERVICES.

Dinner SETS. Toilet SETS.

Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.

Exhibition Steak DISHES.

Crystal BISCUIT BOXES.

Wedgwood SAUCEPANS.

Block Tin Dish COVERS, with E.P. Handles.

Block Tin Tea and Coffee POTS.

Sponge BATHS.

Kerosine Table LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.

Electro Plated Cruet STANDS, Liqueur STANDS, Pickle STANDS.

Electro Plated Sugar BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, Butter DISHES.

Electro Plated Dish COVERS, Ice PAILS, Tea and Coffee POTS.

Electro Plated Dinner and Dessert FORKS and SPOONS.

Electro Plated Ice PITCHERS, elegant new American patterns.

GLASSWARE.

Table LINEN.

BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in bottle.

Copying PRESSES, Foolscap size.

Coloured GLASS.

Manila CORDAGE.

Via Suez Canal,—

India Rubber BELTING for MACHINERY from 2 in. to 11 in.

Leather do. from 1½ in. to 4 in.

13, *Queen's Road Central,*

131 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from W. H. FORBES, Esq., to offer for private Sale,

A Gentleman's Riding HORSE.

A Lady's Riding HORSE.

Both Arabs, young and perfectly sound.

tf 1271 Hongkong, 4th July, 1870.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

JOHN B. HOLLAND,

Sole Proprietor,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the public that he has just completed extensive additions to the *Wellington Street* wing of the above Hotel, for the better accommodation of Boarders with Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, and Dining Rooms.

Tiffin, at 12.
Dinner, „ 7.

BILLIARD ROOMS.
BOWLING ALLEYS, &c.

tf 1697 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

F. D. WALKER & CO.,

SHIP BROKERS

AND

GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.

No. 24a, YOKOHAMA,
1y 641] JAPAN. [Ap. 4

WANTED.

AN engagement in a mercantile firm, by a German who possesses a thorough knowledge of the Eastern trade, and who has managed an Import and Export business for several years. Best references can be given. Please address B. Z., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 1639 Hongkong, 8th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON & CHINA HERALD being now incorporated with the "*Overland Mail*," subscribers will receive that paper in future. The "*Daily Press* Office" will continue to act as agents.

tf Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT by the Band 75th Stirlingshire Regiment.

In aid of the Fund of the "PENSIONERS' AID SOCIETY."

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Lieut. Col. MILLES and Officers 75th Regt.

The Band of the above Regiment most respectfully to intimate to the Naval, Military, and Gentry of Hongkong, that they intend giving an Instrumental and Vocal CONCERT in aid of the above Fund, on

MONDAY,
October 3rd, 1870.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes (to hold six)	$10.00
Stalls and Balcony	1.50

Tickets to be had at the Officers' Mess, Messrs FLOYD & Co., JANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the Theatre on the night of Performance.

W. J. COLLENDER,
Manager and Conductor.

1731 Hongkong, 20th September, 1870.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

Ex Steamer "Delaware," and other arrivals.

HAMBURG PRIME MESS YORK.

Stockholm TAR.

Frost, Bolt ROPE, Rigging and Running ROPE.

Brown SHEATHING FELT.

Muntz's YELLOW METAL and COMPOSITION SAILS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Italian Hemp PACKING.

T. and D. Henry's Best Government Navy CANVAS.

Hubbuck's Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL.

Hubbuck's PAINTS of all descriptions.

AT

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1743 Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"SUWONADA,"

will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1870. [tf 1741

TA

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870,

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GEDOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.55.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1870.

THERE has probably never been so long a negotiation conducted with the Chinese as that which is at present going on with reference to the Tientsin Massacre. It is now three months since the event occurred, but, up to the present time, absolutely nothing has been done with regard to its settlement. The French Chargé d'Affaires still holds to the terms which he demanded, namely, the punishment of the chief instigators of the crime; but the Chinese Authorities refuse compliance, and are clearly determined to stand out to the very last. Each batch of fresh information that has come forward on the subject has shown more and more distinctly that there has been all along the utmost desire on the part of the Foreign Representatives to act in as fair and conciliatory a spirit as the nature of the circumstances would admit of. There has been no desire to push any point against the Chinese which could possibly be made a subject of complaint. Notwithstanding the barbarity of the act, and the strong evidence implicating the Authorities from head to foot, the Ministers have shown themselves willing to believe that so gross an act of treachery has not been committed, and have placed the Authorities at Pekin on their metal to prove now, by their action, that they have neither been directly induced by malice, nor indirectly induced by fear, to encourage the Mandarins immediately concerned in the commission of the atrocity, for which reparation is now demanded. The persistence of the Pekin Authorities in refusing the reasonable redress demanded by the French Chargé d'Affaires can lead only to one conclusion, namely, that they themselves are virtually implicated as a Government in the affair. Whether their actions are the result of ill will towards foreigners or of fear of the factions arrayed them, does not affect the question of their responsibility as representatives of the Chinese nation. If they now hesitate to do the justice which has been demanded, they will simply put themselves into the position of accessories, and will forfeit all claim in the present and any future difficulty to be longer treated as a Government entitled to the respect and to the rights accorded to other nations. The argument in favour of referring all matters to Pekin must surely be considered as reduced to an absurdity, when it is impossible to obtain the simplest and most reasonable redress in a case so clear as that of the Tientsin Massacre.

The steamer *Fire Dart* is about to be sold to a firm in Manila. The *White Cloud* will then be replaced as formerly upon the Macao line.

Some Hakka and Punti fights of a serious nature have been going in near Heung Shan, some thirty or forty miles from Macao—where it will be recollected there have frequently been clan feuds before. The present fighting is said to be of a more organised description, and results from the aversion between the two races, such as has long been familiar in Hongkong. The Chinese seem to draw a nice distinction between this and the clan fights which previously took place, but they are probably much the same in their nature, resulting simply from local disagreements, which the authorities are too weak to put down.

It is reported upon what is considered reliable native authority that the Japanese are about to send an ambassador to the Court of Pekin. The incident is one of much interest at the present time, as illustrating the progress which the Japanese are making. The object of the Mission is not stated, but it is probably in part connected with the irregularities committed by the Chinese in Japan, where as recently noticed, they have been found extensively engaged in kidnapping children. The number of Japanese now resorting to the Celestial Empire is very largely on the increase, and in Shanghai they are beginning to form an important portion of population in the settlement.

An incident which was observed during the late typhoon here, is worthy of notice. Some Chinese junkmen were endeavouring to land a cannon from one of the junks which were sinking near the bund, when two or three of the District Watchmen, those gentlemen in the wonderful get up, culminating in conical bamboo hats, who exercise so powerful a sway in the Colony, stoutly refused to allow them to do so. The proceeding is of a somewhat extraordinary nature, and suggests the question by what authority the native watchmen took upon themselves to prevent the simple saving of property. It is high time that they were placed under some efficient control, if this is a specimen of the way they are in the habit of acting. It is noticeable that some European sailors were among those, who were endeavouring to assist the Chinese to save the cannon, but, so determined was the interference, that the Junks were evidently impressed with the idea that they would be resisting legitimate authority in persisting in bringing the property ashore.

From an account which has been forwarded from a reliable native source of the recent demolition of the Protestant Chapel at Fatshan, near Canton, it appears that the affair was one of the regularly planned *guasi* mob disturbances, by which the removal of anything that is obnoxious to the inhabitants of a given district is usually effected in China. Whether the cause of objection be a religious edifice or a commercial establishment, the *modus operandi* seems in all cases to be identical. An organisation is formed, winked at by the mandarins, and in due time a row is got up, in the course of which the end desired is attained. The chapel which has been destroyed was built entirely at the expense of the Chinese converts, and cost something over $2,000. The converts somewhat curiously determined to celebrate the opening of the chapel by having a large banquet, at which the native Christians in the neighbourhood were invited to attend, and when assembled in the chapel prior to the opening service, they found the building was being assailed by stones from some small boys outside. They shut the door, and commenced the service, but soon afterwards the mob was reinforced by full grown men, who set fire to the building, burst open the door, robbed everything that they can lay their hands on, and drove all the converts away. Some of the affrighted men took refuge in their friends' shops, and one whose head was broken concealed himself in a petty Mandarin's Yamen. The Fire Brigades soon after arrived at the scene of the disaster and made every endeavour to prevent the fire from extending its course to the neighbouring shops, but no attempt was made to save the chapel. When the chapel was burnt to the ground, the mob set to work carrying the bricks, stones, tiles and all in total away, so that nothing except the ashes was left. The report that lives were lost fortunately turns out unfounded; as beyond a few slight injuries from stones, &c., no personal damage was sustained.

CHURCHES AND CATHEDRALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Considerable misapprehension appears to prevail on the subject referred to in a letter from "Lucus a non Lucendo" in your issue of to-day.

Permit me therefore, to cite a few authorities which will, I trust, enlighten your correspondent and others.

I.—Cathedral. Ka-the-dral, (Kathedra a chair or seat. Gr.) The principal church of a Province, a Diocese wherein the throne of an Archbishop or Bishop is placed. At, the present day, the Bishop's throne is placed at one side of the choir, usually on that towards the South.—*Craig Dict. of the English Language.*

II.—The Principal church of a diocese in which is the throne of the Bishop. In modern cathedrals the Bishop's throne is in the choir, and generally on the south side.—*Bingham.*

III.—Certain churches are called cathedrals or cathedral churches. They are so called in consequence of having a seat of dignity (cathedra, a Greek term for such a seat) appropriated to a Bishop or Archbishop. They have usually also a Dean and body of Canons or Prebendaries; but this is not essential to constitute a cathedral church, nor is every church that has a chapter of Canons a Cathedral church.—*The Penny Cyclopedia, vol. VI.*

IV.—A collegiate church—a church without a Bishop's See; but having the ancient retinue of a Bishop.—*Craig Dict. of the English Language.*

Your correspondent's flippant remarks about the absence of the Bishop, and the parson's mortar board are as uncalled for as they are shown to be ignorant.

If he is satisfied with the authorities quoted above, perhaps he will contribute to the Fund for the Erection of a Chancel or Choir, the absence of which seems to cause him some uneasiness.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A.C.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—For the information of your correspondent "Lucus a non Lucendo," the substance of Givelt's definitions of Cathedral and Church will I think suffice. A Cathedral is the principal church of a province or diocese wherein the throne of Arch bishop or Bishop is placed. The Bishop's throne was formerly situated in the centre of the apsis, but in the present day is placed on one side of the choir, usually on that towards the South. Church may be defined as the general term for a building where Christian worship is conducted; a church may be either pontifical, metropolitan, patriarchal, collegiate, parochial or conventual. From the above it will be seen that St. John's Cathedral may be termed a Church. With the speculations contained in the latter portion of your correspondent letter I have nothing to do.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Hongkong, Sept. 28th 1870.

JAPAN.

The P. & O. steamer *Malacca* which arrived on the 27th instant, brings dates from Yokohama to the 20th instant. The most interesting news is that the Japanese have issued a proclamation of neutrality in respect to the European war. Vessels are prohibited from engaging in hostilities in Japanese waters, but either men-of-war or merchant ships belonging to either nationality, not engaged in the present war, will be impartially supplied with wood, water, and provisions at the open ports, and measures will be taken to prevent either party making prizes in Japanese waters. Japanese subjects are prohibited from embarking goods upon any man-of-war or merchant vessel engaged in hostilities.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TSENG-KWO-FAN'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

(Daily Press, September 21st.)

AS will be noticed by the Northern papers, TSENG KWO FAN has been appointed Viceroy of Nankin, in place of MA, who has just been assassinated. It is always difficult, and, it must be confessed often useless, to speculate upon the bearing of Chinese political movements. But it is impossible to pass this event without notice; as under the circumstances at present existing, it bears a somewhat startling appearance. TSENG KWO FAN, as is well known, was an enemy to the Viceroy MA. It was just previous to the arrival of MA at Nankin, to supersede TSENG KWO FAN, that the disturbance at Yangchow, the commencement of the series of outrages that have culminated in the Tientsin Massacre, took place. TSENG KWO FAN then endeavoured to throw the responsibility of the settlement of that difficulty upon MA; but the latter, too wary to fall into the trap, refused to take over the seals, in consequence of which TSENG KWO FAN had to stay at Nankin till the matter was settled. TSENG KWO FAN was then removed to Chili, and it was not very long after his arrival there that disquieting rumours with regard to Missionaries began to arise, which ultimately attained such a height as to end in the tragical event that has of late attracted so much attention. It is, however, to be noticed that the like rumours first got about at Nankin, where placards similar to those at Tientsin were posted; but, through the good sense of MA, who all-along has shown a disposition to act in a friendly way towards foreigners, a rising was there averted. Not very long afterwards the Viceroy Ma is assassinated, it being reported in many directions, though in others it was denied, that his murder was planned and executed by the anti-foreign party. TSENG, his rival and enemy, is now appointed to succeed him.

Such are the facts, which it must be confessed lead to very serious reflections. At a time when it is above all things necessary to keep the people in Nankin in order, we find appointed to that city the well known enemy of the Viceroy, who has just been assassinated, and the equally well known and bitter antagonist of foreigners. This does not seem to portend any great security for foreigners in the Two Kiang, which are now again placed under TSENG KWO FAN's jurisdiction. It has become clear that there is a strong anti-foreign party at Nankin, and that they were only kept down by the action of MA. Will TSENG KWO FAN, himself, the leader of the hostile party, act with similar good faith and prudence? This is a question of vital importance with regard to the future state of affairs in the North. It is possible that the Pekin Authorities were glad to appoint him to Nankin to get rid of his obstructiveness in regard to the settlement of the Tientsin difficulty; but as it is not likely a man of TSENG's power would take an appointment not suited to his own views, it has also to be considered what motives influenced him in removing to Nankin. Has he any idea of reverting to the original scheme twice frustrated by MA, of raising up a difficulty with foreigners either at Nankin or at some adjacent port? However this may be, it is certain that his advent will greatly strengthen the anti-foreign party, and, if the general surmise that he was at the bottom of the Tientsin difficulty is correct, it will form a great encouragement to them to continue fostering ill-feeling, inasmuch as they will doubtless believe that TSENG KWO FAN has fully succeeded in his designs in the North, seeing that he now returns with renewed strength to the seat of his former greatness.

* For instance St. Peter's, Westminster, commonly called Westminster Abbey.

MR. WADE'S ACTIONS IN THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

(Daily Press, September 24th.)

THE explanation which has come out concerning the non-transmission of the telegrams with regard to the Tientsin Massacre, affords an unexpected insight into the extreme difficulty of the position occupied by the Foreign Ministers at Pekin. Surrounded by a set of native officials upon whom no reliance can be placed, shackled by the most stringent instructions from home, urged on, not unnaturally, by the foreign residents in China to action, which, however justifiable upon general grounds, would not be countenanced by their Governments, it is not to be wondered at, if they find themselves at times thoroughly perplexed, and are almost forced amidst these conflicting claims to take refuge in inaction. Much has been said with respect to Mr. WADE's conduct in reference to the Tientsin Massacre; but it is to be feared that sufficient allowance has not been made for the painful position in which he is placed. It has been definitely agreed with the BURLINGAME Mission that no warlike action shall be taken in China until the matter has been not only referred to the Minister at Pekin, but also transmitted home for consideration, and instructions received back from the Foreign Office. However mistaken the Home Government were in adopting this policy, such is the present state of affairs; and the Minister at Pekin has thus had his hands completely tied. The telegram which he transmitted was through no fault on his part, prevented from arriving at its destination; and until he received a reply to it, it was simply impossible for him to take anything but a negative position. To use threats which it is not certain will be acted upon is, with people like the Chinese, the worst policy that can be adopted. All that could possibly be done by Mr. WADE was, therefore, to indicate the general bearing of their pursuing a refusal to give satisfaction for the outrage, and to urge upon them the desirability of avoiding the difficulties which must necessarily arise from their adopting such a course, and there is no reason to conclude that he has not done this to the best of his ability. The arrival of news of the hostilities between France and Prussia was most inopportune, and doubtless had the effect of lessening much of the moral influence which might otherwise have been successfully brought into play. The Chinese, keen sighted as they are, are not by any means far sighted—at all events in regard to matters concerning foreign nations. Although Europeans may be well aware that the present hostilities at home will not have any effect as to the course that will ultimately be adopted by France in the event of satisfaction being refused to her, the Chinese at Pekin are likely to be sufficiently infatuated to believe that such will not be the case.

Under all these various difficulties, it must be confessed it is difficult to see what precise line of action the British Chargé d'Affaires could adopt. The non-receipt of instructions from home must have been completely inexplicable to him, and, after he had communicated, he could not possibly do anything else than wait for instructions in reply. Had he really, as at first appeared to be the case, been remiss in transmitting the intelligence, there is no doubt he would be open to very much of the censure that has been cast upon him. But this being now shown not to be the case, it must be admitted that Mr. WADE cannot be directly charged with being responsible for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. In an indirect manner, however, some blame may perhaps be fairly attached to him, that is, in so far as he assisted with his influence the plans of the BURLINGAME Mission. It is, however, only justice to reserve judgment upon this point to a certain extent. Mr. WADE, it cannot be overlooked, was only Secretary of Legation when the Mission was despatched; and, though it is probable that the measure received a certain amount of support from him, it remains yet to be seen to what extent he, and to what Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, was responsible for it. It cannot in fairness be overlooked that a Secretary of Legation even entertaining opposite views to those of the Minister, would be bound to support his chief in a matter of this nature. On the other hand, report generally has it that the step did meet the approval of Mr. WADE; but even admitting that he erred in this respect, it is, to use a lawyer's expression, too remote a cause to make him specially responsible for the present state of affairs.

If, however, there is something to be urged in respect to Mr. WADE individually, there is nothing whatever to be said in favour of the system at present in force, which ties the hands of Ministers, Consuls, and Naval officers in such a way as to render them absolutely worse than useless. It is against this one grand mistake in policy that the whole force of the Press should now be steadily directed; and it may be hoped that, even those officials who have, under a wrong impression, supported the BURLINGAME Mission, will frankly acknowledge the error that has been made, and use their influence with the Home Government to induce it to depart from what is now so painfully proved to be a mistaken course of action.

HONGKONG.

The principal event during the past fortnight has been the occurrence of a typhoon, the first which has visited the island for three years. Considerable damage has been sustained, chiefly amongst the native craft in the harbour, and many lives were stated to have been lost, though as yet only two bodies have been discovered. The storm was at its height on Monday afternoon, the 26th instant. Local politics are almost a blank. There has been some talk of organising a detective police force, but the idea appears to have died an unnatural death. There has also been a dead-lock in a small branch of the governing system in consequence of a conflict of authority between the Superintendent of police and the Registrar-General, with reference to the issuing of permits for native religious ceremonies. Some further development of the gambling-house system has also taken place. The police supervision of these licensed houses is now reduced to a minimum, only one inspector of police and another officer not of the police being allowed to enter them. Judgment has been given in the matter of the Hon. Cecil Clementi Smith *versus* the *Daily Press*, (alluded to in last number) for $250 and costs. The Plaintiff occupies the position of Registrar and Protector of the Chinese, in which capacity he is commonly appealed to by the natives in all matters in which they consider it necessary to apply to the Government, and he was accused by the *Daily Press* of having ill-advisedly interfered in certain judicial proceedings in the Police Court with regard to which the Chinese, who were heavily fined by the Junior Police Magistrate, Mr. Russell, had referred to him. Holding that his character was injured by the accusation, he brought an action, with the result above mentioned. The decision is not reproduced at length, as the case having been heard only in the Small Cause Court, the judgment is unimportant either in a general or a legal point of view.

SHANGHAI.

The news from the above port is meagre, being chiefly confined to topics of merely local interest. The N. G. steamer *Ty pang-tuo*, advertised for sale by auction, was withdrawn, on account of there being no offers. Attention still continues directed to volunteering matters, but there appears to be a slight flag in the interest previously manifested.

At 1 a.m. on the 10th instant, a deaf and dumb Chinese called at the French Police Station to report that a foreigner had been stabbed by a Chinese soldier. He made himself understood by signs. The French immediately sent four foreigners and two Chinese to repair to the scene of the alleged murder, and on arrival at the spot, which is situated between the West and South gates, they could find no trace of a body, so they returned to the little village outside the West gate. As they did so some Chinese soldiers came out of the city and fired on them. Four shots were fired and the French were obliged to retreat. Mr. Penfold was at the place this morning, and though searching from 8 from a.m. till 11 a.m., could not find the slightest traces of any murder having been committed. He left a native constable with the deaf and dumb informant on his coming away, and we learn that subsequently the deaf and dumb man was dragged out of a tea-shop in the village, where he had gone to get some refreshment. He was dragged into the city by the soldiers, who said they did so because he had spread a false report of their having stabbed a foreigner.

It is suggested that possibly the report arose from guns having been fired off to warn away some piratical craft, but there seems to be no doubt that shots were fired at the French policeman. Upon this, the *Daily News* says: "The firing on the police is an act which requires further explanation, but we have heard that the firing party had been put on the alert by the conduct of some men, among whom were alleged to be foreigners who had been at the village for the ostensible purpose of buying rice, but were suspected to have a less peaceable purpose. It is possible that if a murder has occurred at all, one of the latter party may be found to be the victim. Here the matter rests. The locality is at no time much frequented, and rarely if ever does a foreigner pass the road given as the scene of the murder, after nightfall. The police have used all possible diligence, and could hardly have failed to discover at least some trace of such a deed, if it had happened. As it is, they have had an unpleasant rencontre with city braves."

The programme of the Autumn Race meeting has been issued. The days fixed are the 2nd, 3rd and 4th November. There will be six races on each day, all for ponies, and there is to be a steeplechase each day.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* gives the subjoined copy of a joint note, presented to Prince Kung by the Foreign Ministers, three days after the occurrence of the Tientsin massacre. It is to be regretted that so long time has been allowed to pass, without insistance on the punishment which is here declared indispensable. So far from the world learning, simultaneously with news of the crime, that justice has been done on its perpetrators, it will learn that, three months after the event, not a man concerned in it has been hurt.

Their correspondent writes that there is no very definite news, though reports have been rather thick. The Chinese believe, amongst other things, that the demand for Chou Kwo-jui's head has been foregone; but that the French Chargé d'Affaires has demanded a sum of Tls. 2,000,000 compensation, about which there is likely to be difficulty. Our correspondent learns from a French source, on the other hand, that this sum has been offered by Prince Kung. He thinks it will be a pity if the belief first expressed by the Chinese, that money would enter largely into the question, be confirmed, as large monetary exactions do not tend to raise the foreign character in the eyes of the Chinese. The case was too serious for money consideration other than the making good of loss. Punishment was what was needed, and punishment so marked as to be a guarantee for the future; and this is the main object that should be kept in view. Li is still expected, and those who are hopeful of a quiet settlement, predict that punishing will begin immediately on his arrival. Tseng Kwo Fan will go south directly. It is understood that Mr Wade has written another good despatch to the Yamen: the misfortune is that he did not take up the matter more warmly at the outset.

In confirmation of what appeared under the head of Tientsin, on Monday, a correspondent says that, in private letters of an important nature, from Peking, he is informed that the question of peace is by no means decided; that Prince Kung is inclined to accede to the French demands, and is anxious to maintain peace at all hazards, that the two Empresses support him, and are strongly opposed to any further trouble; but that Prince Kung's brother, the Seventh Prince, known as the Chi Ye, is bent on war, and is confident of being able to repel any attempts that the French may make. As this last personage holds a post equivalent to Commander-in-Chief of the whole Chinese army, and is very intimate with Chou Kwo Jui, he may have very important influence on the course of affairs with foreigners, and the settlement of the pending negotiations. Chen Kwo Jui has just been distributing pen, ink, and paper to the 20,000 students locked up in the Examination Hall at Peking at last dates, thus bidding for popularity amongst the literati. The murder of Ma-Huin-I is talked of among the Chinese at Peking as being the result of his pro-foreign proclamations. The Chinese Mission to Paris are preparing to start. The greatest hope of peace is that Prince Kung will abandon his vacillating policy and make a firm stand; and if he can so far abandon Chinese finesse as to insist on carrying out at once his own views, he has the power to put an end to the matter by accepting the French demands or a compromise.

The same correspondent says that, notwithstanding the threat that Mr. Wade had received, persons who have seen his correspondence and know his course of action assert that he has taken the matter up very strongly, and it is insisted that his communications to the Yamen have inspired its members with feelings of greater alarm than even those of Count Rochechouart.

Mr. Low and Dr. Williams were at the hills. Mr. Hart is in Peking.

A correspondent of the above paper writes as follows:—

History tells us that, when the Athenian generals, on the eve of the battle of Marathon, were discouraged by the desertion of the States, and saved by the tremendous forces of the Persian invader, they were unexpectedly cheered by the junction of a gallant band of volunteers from the brave little province of Plataea. This opportune reinforcement was small, consisting only of a thousand men; but so enthusiastic and valorous was the spirit displayed by the friendly allies, that the Athenian ranks quickly rallied from their depression, and rose to the sublimest climax of martial ardour and heroic daring. Surely some analogous effect must have been produced on Count Rochechouart and his *confrères*, by the manly behaviour of his Excellency Baron t'Kint von Roodenbeck. Disappointed in his expectations from the representatives of the so-called Great Powers, the Count must have found himself encouraged by the energetic, independent, and enlightened conduct of the Belgian Minister. I would not insinuate that other members of the Corps *diplomatique*, in Peking, are insensible to the gravity of the pending crisis, or that they lack sympathy for their French colleague, in the unequal contest which he is waging with the Chinese Government. Doubtless the problems started by passing events are, with each and all of them, matters of profound thought; and I hope that the future will prove them to have been as prompt, and firm, and judicious, in their representations to the Tsungli Yamen, as the highminded Baron von Rodenbeck. The mysteries of diplomacy are usually held to be beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, and I admit the need of approaching their discussion with deferential caution. To the keen perception of Ministers, circumstances may be so complicated in their relations and bearings, as to necessitate the delayed exposition of their meditated policy respecting them. I humbly submit, however, that in a time like the present, when foreign interests in China are so imminently endangered, we are warranted in looking for some departure from the official reserve which is ordinarily and properly maintained. When has it occurred that foreign residents in China have had greater occasion for anxiety and alarm? At what former period has such a general sense of insecurity prevailed amongst them? Is this solicitude needless? Are the fears which are in operation groundless? Have those in authority, who are charged with the conservation of our privileges, all-sufficient reason for repudiating the common impression of extreme peril? If it be the case that we are unnecessarily disquieted, the victims of irrational apprehensions, and that "the powers that be" are capable of dispelling the pernicious illusion, it seems to me that we are entitled to the consideration, at their hands. But if it be otherwise; if the portentous signs gathering and accumulating around us are really so many passages of evil and trouble, then I am of opinion that we ought not to have to ask for suitable indication of an appropriate resistive attitude on the part of our recognized superiors. No dignity could have been compromised, while much confidence would have been inspired, and an abounding satisfaction imparted, if some such a wise and politic and open procedure, as that adopted by the Baron t'Kint, had been pursued by each of their Excellencies at the capital. Nor would the beneficial tendency of such a course have terminated in the influence thus exerted on their several constituencies in China. To adopt the closing remarks of the admirable article on this subject, in the *North China Herald* of August 25th, we have the "confidence that, if the Foreign Ministers had addressed a joint note to the Tsung-li-Ya-men, couched in equally vigorous terms, at the outset, their just demands would have been promptly yielded." As it is, we can only conjecture what has transpired, and patiently wait for the time of the revolution which may be near or remote. One fact has been certified to us, the remembrance of which we can at least complacently cherish, namely, that an unprecedentedly able dispatch, "retrospective and prospective in its tenor," was, long ago, sent in to the Tsung-li Ya-men, by H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, and was considered to have acted with magical effect on the Chinese statesmen. We will never cease to desire that the action of its distinguished author, in the legitimate results accruing therefrom, may illustriously verify the famous lines.

"One with a flash begins and ends in smoke
Another out of smoke brings glorious light
And (without raising expectation high)
Surprizes us with dazzling miracles."

I earnestly hope that the first line of the above stanza may not come to be found applicable to Count Rochechouart. His reputation as a diplomatist is not just now very high. His ultimatum, after two extensions of time, expired on the 31st ultimo; and now, both natives and foreigners ask, "What next?" He had said that, if the Chinese failed, by that date, to pledge compliance with his demands, down should go the flag, and off should go the people, i.e., his own people resident in the metropolis. But the day has passed over, and the flag still waves in the northern capital, and the folks still remain. Some of the natives in this locality so fully believed in the Count's sincerity, and so credited their own Government with senseless obstinacy, that they removed to a comfortable distance all their goods and chattels, and all the feminine and juvenile members of their households. The roughs of our neighbourhood anticipated with gleeful expectancy the arrival of the 31st of August, and made sure of splendid fun. But the time has passed over, and we are now asked, "Why hasn't the French Minister come away from Pekin, as he said he would do?" The Count says that "a new Minister, with full powers, is coming out, and that all must now remain in *statu quo* until he arrives; the Chinese say "Ah, the French are being beaten by the Germans, and they cannot fight us." We, of course, accept the Count's declaration; and emphatically taboo the native construction of motives. It does appear, however, from the admissions of the French themselves, that Count Rochechouart has exceeded his authority, and temporarily increased the embarrassments of his position, by threatening a policy which cannot be carried into effect. We impressively realize the extreme delicacy and difficulty of the Count's mission, and we would not presume to dogmatise with respect to his obligations; but the conclusion is irresistible that, if his power be thus limited, he was indiscreet in notifying the Chinese Government of intentions which, should circumstances challenge their execution, he could not fulfil. With such restricted prerogatives, he would have done better to have refrained from definite menaces until he received instructions from Home, and to have enforced his just demands by perpetual reference to the certainty of eventual provision by his Government for their imperative obtainment. At least so it seems to us; and we are strengthened in this conviction by noticing how very slightingly and contemptuously the natives refer to the course of negotiations.

September 5th, 1870.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO PRINCE KUNG.

Pekin le 24 Juin, 1870.

Monseigneur,—C'est avec la plus profonde douleur et indignation que les soussignes, Représentants des Gouvernements Etrangers accrédités en Chine, ont appris la nouvelle du crime atroce qui vient d'être commis à Tientsin, à une des portes même de la capitale de l'Empire—Le Consul de France, les Missionaires et Sœurs de Charité ainsi que les nationaux Français résidant à Tientsin, ont été massacrés et leurs établissements incendiés. D'après les renseignements, peu précis il est vrai, qui jusqu'à nous parvenus à Pékin, il est à craindre que la populace fanatisée ne se soit portée à d'autres excès envers les résidents Etrangers à Tientsin.

Les soussignés ne doutent point que le Gouvernement de S.M. l'Empereur de la Chine, dans sa haute sagesse, ne partage l'indignation générale ressentie à la suite des atrocités commises, et qu'il n'ait la conscience de la responsabilité grave qui pèse sur lui, ainsi que de son devoir de prendre les mesures indispensables pour empêcher le renouvellement de pareils actes qui, dans le cas où ils se reproduiraient, ne sauraient que sérieusement compromettre la position du Gouvernement Impérial vis-à-vis du monde entier.

Or, les événements de Tientsin prouvent que les Etrangers ne sont pas partout suffisamment protégé par les autorités locales en Chine. Il est donc de l'intérêt du Gouvernement Impérial même de démontrer par des actes irrécusables, sa ferme volonté d'assurer, dans toute l'étendue du territoire Chinois la sûreté des Résidants Etrangers qui sont confiés à sa loyauté.

Si une pareille catastrophe peut éclater à 80 milles de la capitale de l'Empire, les soussignés ne peuvent s'empêcher de craindre que dans le cas où les coupables ne seraient promptement punis, des nouveaux attentats ne se produisent sur des points plus éloignés de la Capitale où l'action de l'autorité centrale est encore moins efficace. Il est donc indispensable que le monde, en apprenant la nouvelle du crime, soit en même temps informé que justice est faite, et qu'il puisse être rassuré sur le sort des citoyens confiés à la protection de la Chine.

Les soussignés saisissent avec empressement cette nouvelle occasion pour offrir à Son Altesse Impériale l'assurance réitérée de leur respectueuse considération.

REHFUES,
Ministre Plenipotentiaire de Prusse.

F. F. LOW,
Ministre P. des Etats Unis.

KINT DE ROODENBECK,
Ministre P. de Belgique.

ADOLFO PATRON,
Ministre P. d'Espagne.

COMTE DE ROCHECHOUART,
Chargé d'Affaires de France.

BUTZOW,
Chargé d'Affaires de Russie.

T. F. WADE,
Chargé d'Affaires de la Grande Bretagne.

(Translation.)

Peking, 24th June, 1870.

Monseigneur,—It is with the deepest grief and indignation that, the undersigned Representatives of Foreign Governments accredited to China, have learned the news of the atrocious crime which has been committed at Tientsin, at one of the very gates of the Capital of the Empire. The Consul of France, the Missionaries and the Sisters of Charity, as well as the French subjects residing at Tientsin have been massacred, and their establishments burned. And according to the information somewhat indefinite it is true, which has reached Peking, it is to be feared that the fanatical populace may have gone to other excesses against the foreign residents at Tientsin.

The undersigned do not doubt that the Government of the Emperor, in its high wisdom, shares the general indignation felt at the atrocities committed, and is conscious of the grave responsibility which rests upon it, as well as of its duty to take the indispensable steps to prevent a repetition of acts which could not fail to seriously compromise the position of the Imperial Government with the whole world.

The events at Tientsin prove that Foreigners are not sufficiently protected by the local authorities in China. It is therefore the interest of the Imperial Government itself to demonstrate by unmistakable acts, its firm determination to assure, though the whole extent of Chinese territory, the safety of the Residents who are confided to its loyalty.

If such a catastrophe can occur eighty miles from the Capital of the Empire, the undersigned cannot refrain from apprehending that, unless the guilty are promptly punished, new crimes will be perpetrated at places more distant from the Capital, where the action of the Central authority is still less efficacious. It is therefore indispensable that the world, in learning the news of this crime, should be informed at the same time that justice has been done, and that it may be reassured as to the lot of its citizens confided to the protection of China.

The undersigned take this opportunity to offer to your Imperial Highness the renewed expression of their respectful consideration.

&c., &c., &c.

PEKING.

The *Courier's* correspondent writes:—

The war party in this port, confident in the ultimate success of Prussia, and of the consequent weakness of France, believe that the latter country will not be able to exact an adequate reparation for the Tientsin insult. Troops were being concentrated in the province of Chihli by Tseng and Po Wang. The 7th prince and Po Wang hate the Roman Catholics, and have already sent six reports to the Emperor on the subject of the Tientsin outrage. The Empress mother, Empress Dowager and sixth brother of Prince Kung are anxious to maintain peace; but one of Prince Kung's brothers is very hostile to foreigners. A storm is evidently brewing and the apparent weakness of the foreign Ministers will make it all the more terrible when it does come.

The Sisters are quietly sending away the children and patients under their care, and intend to repair to Fuhkien. Prince Kung is opposed to their leaving.

Later the same correspondent writes:—

There is some reason to believe that a pacific settlement of the Tientsin affair is likely to be arrived at in Peking, which is the real reason if Count Rochechouart's remaining in the Capital after the expiring of his ultimatum. What terms have been offered to the French by the Chinese has not transpired, but we understand the execution of the Chefoo and Che-hsien who were in Tientsin on 21st June is included, but Chen-kwo shwii is not mentioned.

The *N. C. Daily News* states that Tsong Kwo Fan's appointment to Nanking is recorded in the *Peking Gazette*; Li Hung Chang succeeds him as Viceroy of Chih Li, and the latter's brother, Li Han Chang, is confirmed in the viceroyalty of the two Hu provinces.

NEWCHWANG.

Business at this port continues very dull, and there is little prospect of immediate improvement.

There are five German ships in our river warbound. One of them, the *Oberon*, had obtained a little cargo for Hongkong, but the China merchant who was loading the vessel has paid $1000 to the Captain, for which sum the merchant is released from his obligation to fulfil the contract, and yesterday the *Oberon* discharged what cargo it had received. It is very probable that these fine vessels will have to remain in port all the winter.

Fifteen days ago Newchwang was visited by a severe hail storm; accompanied with thunder. The weather had been sultry, but suddenly it became very cold, and for ten minutes hail stones as large as pigeons' eggs poured down upon us with great violence. Many of the hail stones were much larger than pigeons' eggs, and a few as large as hens' eggs. The storm was fortunately very local. It has, however, done considerable damage to the millet in the immediate neighbourhood of the port town.

An English vessel, the *Algerson*, got sadly damaged some weeks ago entering this river. A survey was held on it the other day and it was condemned. Yesterday it was sold at auction for some Tls. 2,500. The masts, sails &c. are to be sold on Monday.

The residents at this port are beginning to look forward with somewhat uncomfortable feelings to the approaching winter. It is generally felt that our governments should provide us with naval or military protection during the winter. The English residents addressed to Mr. Acting Consul King the following letter on that subject:—

"NEWCHWANG, 27th August, 1870.

"SIR,—In view of the approaching winter, we the undersigned English residents at this port, deem it our duty to address you, on the utterly unprotected condition we will be in, when the open season closes, about the middle of November, until the end of the following March, unless some steps are immediately taken to secure for us, during that time, naval or military aid.

"It seems unnecessary that we should refer to the trouble which have very recently overtaken foreigners at Tientsin; and to the general feeling of hostility to foreigners manifested by the Chinese at the present time all over China. This is known to you, as well as it is to us. For the last three years we have at this port been remarkably free from anxiety, as far as our relations to the Chinese extend; but, since the massacre at Tientsin, there has prevailed throughout this district a feeling of apprehension. Amongst a large portion of the native population it was believed that a rising against foreigners here was intended at the time of the Tientsin massacre. What amount of truth there was in this, it is difficult to say. We were told, however, by the Chinese (friendly to foreigners), at least one week before we got reliable information of the Tientsin massacre, that a rising against foreigners was intended to take place at Peking, Tientsin and Newchwang at the time of the Tientsin massacre. That Peking and Newchang were not involved in the sad disaster which overtook Tientsin may be due to a fortunate accident.

For rather more than four months from the middle of November until the end of March, our port, as you know, is closed to shipping. If any disturbance arises during that period we have no place to retreat to. Foreigners houses are scattered over a large settlement and in the event of a sudden rising it would be simply impossible for us to meet and take measures for our defence. Even if we had time to meet there is no place to which we could beat a retreat large enough to furnish the barest accommodation, and as to making a successful defence against an attack, as we are at present situated, it is simply impossible. We have very few arms, little ammunition, and we fear less knowledge or ability in the use of them. Under these circumstances we think it our duty to ask you to represent our case to the Minister at Peking, and urge upon him the necessity of sending for the winter, a gunboat, (which would require to be docked) or, better still, a small detachment of marines, for whom it would be an easy matter to find quarters.

We believe that there is in the Consulate a number of rifles and a quantity of ammunition, sent on a former occasion, for the use of Englishmen, by the present Minister. As whether our Minister entertains our request or not, it is right that we should be able to effectively use arms, we would respectfully request that those arms be put at our disposal and that we should have an opportunity of going through some kind of drill, which may in the approaching winter be found to our advantage.

We should perhaps state to you, that we know, so seriously do many of the community view the present state of affairs, that a considerable number have already made arrangements to spend the winter in the south, and that a still larger number will do the same is certain if no force is sent for our protection. The condition of the small number of residents who will then be left can easily be imagined.

In requesting a naval or military force for our protection during the approaching winter, we have not thought it necessary to go into long details as to our circumstances, as we have reason to know that our Minister thoroughly appreciates our position, and as you have spent three years in this port, it is equally unnecessary on your account.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants.

Mr. King replied that he had already begun a dispatch to the Minister urging the necessity for such protection, and thanked the residents for thus strengthening his hands. He did not, however, approve of drill at present, and regretted he could not hand over the arms and ammunition for that purpose. Subsequently two meetings were held, at the last of which our two Consuls were present, and it was arranged that a Committee should be formed of which Messrs. King and Knight should be members. This Committee is at present drawing up a scheme, by which it is proposed that all willing to learn shall be taught the use of fire arms. It has transpired that Mr. King has put the Consulate arms at the disposal of the Committee for this purpose. This has given general satisfaction.

The weather is now charming. The morning and evenings are quite cool and wild ducks and geese are seen in consider

that the assassin had been staying with the head chair coolie of the Viceroy, and this man was accordingly taken up immediately. It is said that he acknowledged the fact, but denied any knowledge of the man, further than that he had come from the North, and had been at Nanking only a few days. It is generally said now that he is a Honan man, but nothing certain is known, excepting to the chief mandarins; who seem to be desirous of keeping the result of their investigations as secret as possible, until the wish of the Throne be known with regard to the matter. A few days ago, a mandarin of distinction, thinking to frighten the fellow, said that unless he instantly made some confession, he would take a small knife and cut the flesh from his bones, bit by bit. The prisoner instantly bared his belly, and asked him to commence there, at the same time adding that, if he did not carry out his threat, he would call him Wang-pa-tan—which he did, together with other naughty things. The excitement consequent on the assassination, though for a time it ran very high, soon went down, and a week after the event no more was thought of the Viceroy's death than there would have been had it been the result of natural causes. The mandarins seemed to be more put out by it than were the people; and if it be true that they will to some extent be considered culpable, because of such an act occurring in their jurisdiction, no wonder some of them nearly cried their eyes out; while one of them, the Fantai, an excellent man, did something that led his friends to fear the stability of his upper story. It was at first thought that he would have assumed the viceroyalty, but afterwards the Tseang-tuen, by foreigners called the Tartar General, took it, and now holds it, pending the appointment of a successor from Peking.

KIUKIANG.

A Chinese mob pulled down a Catholic church at Woosing, on the Poyang lake, on the 10th inst., and fears are entertained that they may extend their violence to Kiukiang and other mission establishments in the neighborhood. No one seems to have been hurt. Building injured were pulled down, and the wood taken away. The rioters were perfectly organised, as they were at Tientsin; for when they were on the point of setting fire to the adjacent buildings they were ordered to refrain, and obeyed. The Taotai was appealed to, but uselessly. The case may be suggestive to those who ridicule "warnings," for it may be remembered that threatening placards were posted at Kiukiang, on the 7th instant.—*Daily News.*

CHINKIANG.

A correspondent of the Shanghai *News-Letter* writes:—H. B. M. *Dove* is here. Capt. S. G. Jones relieves Capt. Dunlop, of the *Dove*, who returns home on sick leave, after a long service in China. The Chinese officials have become rather anxious as to our fate here, having already intimated that their soldiers cannot be restrained in case of a riot. On the night of the 5th instant, the Consuls received information that an attack upon Foreigners was to be made specially, and that the Taotai had appointed a special officer to arrest and punish the instigators. It looks as if the officials were shirking their responsibility, in view of probable trouble. There are a great many soldiers at a point called Qua-chun, and they are said to be the persons threatening the Foreigners. All the French people have left this port; so the feeling seems to be against Foreigners, without regard to their nationality. The officer named by the Taotai to investigate the matter of the rumored danger, is of a lower grade of rank than the City Magistrate. His orders in the premises would therefore be ignored by his superior officer, in the event of his actions not meeting the Magistrate's approval.

Upon the receipt by the Taotai of the news of the decease of Mr. the Governor-General, which was given to the officer by the Consuls, it is reported that he at once dismissed his body guard, and enlisted another; changed his room to another part of his yamen; and ordered the Tartar garrison out of the fort, and filled it with Chinese soldiers. The fort is near the river bank, and overlooks the residence of the Foreign Consuls.

TUNGCHOW.

(North China Daily News.)

We publish, below, translations of three proclamations which were issued in Tungchow immediately after the Missionaries' departure. They shed a good deal of light on the state of things there, showing the prevalence of rumors, and the nature of them. The testimony which the officers give to the character of the foreigners who have resided in Tungchow, is also noticeable, as well as the change in the tone of feeling produced by the visit of the men-of-war, and by their removal. There is also, in these proclamations, a virtual acknowledgment of the right of the missionaries under the treaty to reside in this inland city. Proclamations similar to the following have been posted in large country towns as well as the city, and the immediate effect has been to lessen very much the prevailing rumors. Still, the people are anticipating political complications, and there is, throughout the Eastern part of the Province at least, a general feeling of feverish excitement and apprehension.

PROCLAMATION BY THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF TENG-CHOW FU.

It appears that the foreigners from America who have resided in Teng-chow for several years have been peaceable, and made no disturbance. Recently in consequence of the affair at Tientsin, the streets and alleys have been full of idle talk; and various reports have gained currency. There have been reckless and wicked vagabonds who have taken the occasion of this event to raise an excitement, and fabricate stories in order to make a disturbance, with the hope of having an opportunity for plunder. This class of lawless people are worthy of hatred and execration. Besides giving orders to my servants to take stringent measures for their apprehension, I also issue this Proclamation. Hereafter, citizens of every class must peacefully attend to their callings. If any person secretly fabricates idle rumours, and recklessly talks about Chinese and foreign affairs, the local constables will immediately apprehend and deliver him up to be examined and punished with the utmost rigor. These my words will be followed by corresponding actions. Let all render implicit obedience, and not dare to disobey this special Proclamation.

Dated September 1st, 1870.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PREFECT OF TENG-CHOW FU.

An earnest notification is hereby proclaimed. Whereas some time ago at Tientsin, through the dragging and kidnapping of infant children by wicked vagabonds, the missionary establishments were involved in accusations, and the people consequently harbored suspicions, and precipitated a collision, thereby giving rise to ensuing difficulties. The country has from this cause become alive with rumors, which have been propagated on every side, and matters have even gone to the extent that reckless vagabonds have secretly fanned the flame, and even manufactured reports to the effect that there was an intention of putting foreigners to death. Hence it ensued that the foreigners took alarm, and removed themselves in a body, and the converts have labored under wrong impressions. The designs cherished by the mischievous vagabonds who fabricate such rumors as these are not easily penetrated, and it is not right that they be indulged with a moment's leniency. In addition to commissioning officials with the duty of proceeding in various directions to take stringent measures for the apprehension of such characters, this Proclamation is accordingly issued. Wherefore it is proclaimed to all of you, military and people dwelling within the Prefecture, From the issue of this Proclamation henceforward, do ye all apply yourselves to your respective avocations, and refrain from idly giving currency to rumours, whereby trouble and disturbances are brought into being. If disobedience be shown, the offenders on being apprehended will surely find their persons and their lives in imminent jeopardy. Let repentance not be tardy.

Dated September 1st, 1870.

PROCLAMATION BY THE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND MILITARY SECRETARY OF THE BRIGADE OF TENGCHOW, ACTING COMMANDANT OF THE CENTER BATTALION, AND EXPECTANT BRIGADIER.

A stringent prohibition is hereby proclaimed. Whereas, for a number of years past, British and American* [missionaries] have resided at Teng-chow Fu, their whole occupation being no other than that of preaching day and night the Christian Religion, † and inducing people to be virtuous, it has nevertheless perhaps been the case of the late, in consequence of the affair at Tientsin, that ignorant individuals among the soldiery and people have addicted themselves to gossip, and given rein to their tongues, in improper talk. Persons of this class are rightly described as the spreaders of calumnious rumours and instigators of dissensions. Evil minded and wily villains such as these are earnest in expectancy when all is at peace, and when the times are troublous are eager in the work of depredation. Lawless in every respect, they deserve the deepest abhorrence. In addition therefore to stringent measures adopted for searching out, and apprehending such offenders, this proclamation is accordingly issued. Wherefore it is proclaimed to all of you, both soldiery and people. From the issue of this Proclamation henceforward, do ye all abide in tranquillity, and pursue your avocations with cheerfulness. It is forbidden ye to chatter at your will about Chinese and foreign affairs. If you do not obey, and bow before the law, on discovery of the offending persons, I will assuredly solicit my superior officer to punish the offence by martial law. Leniency shall in no wise be shown. Let none say they have not been warned in time. Obey in trembling. A special Proclamation.

Dated Sept. 2nd, 1870.

* This is erroneous. No British missionaries have ever resided at Tungchow Fu.

† The Chinese expression used is *Yeu-shing Kiao*; the epithet *Sheng*, sacred or holy, being a term not frequently used employed by Chinese officials to qualify the Christian *kiao* or religion.

THE TYPHOON.

HONGKONG.

Since the memorable Typhoons of September 8th, and October 1st, 1867, Hongkong has been providentially free from such fearful visitations up to the 26th inst., and although during the summer months of the present year threatening appearances in the weather on two or three occasions have called forth prophecies from the weather-wise of impending disasters, these have happily been hitherto unfounded, and nothing worse than a few squalls and heavy rains have resulted: it was universally hoped therefore, that the present season might have passed over without being marked by such disastrous accidents and loss of life as have been too frequently chronicled in the annals of this Colony.

On Sunday last, however, the peculiar state of the atmosphere—a remarkable calm closeness, so often the precursor of a heavy blow in this part of the world, together with a low and continually falling barometer since the previous day, gave sufficient indications to those afloat that it was time to take all due precautions against what would in all probability turn out bad weather, and possibly a typhoon. Accordingly the P. & O. Co's. steamer *Ava*, hauled off from the Wharf in the afternoon, followed afterwards by the *Zeno*; the steamship *United Service* sought shelter under the Kowloon shore and numbers of the larger class of cargo boats and sampans made for Yow-ma-tee and its neighbourhood, the smaller fry betaking themselves to their usual havens of refuge in Causeway Bay to the East, and the beach near Lap-sap-wan to the West. At six p.m. the Barometer had fallen from 30.28, where it had stood at 3 p.m., to 29.43, and at 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. next day, to 29.23 and 29.19 respectively. During the forenoon a most remarkable lull continued until 2 p.m., when the almost unprecedentedly low range of 28.98 was noted, at which the Mercury appeared for a time inclined to remain stationary.

On Sunday evening, the calm which had chiefly been maintained during the day, occasionally relieved by light airs and puffs from the South ward and Westward, had gradually increased, with strong gusts from the same quarter, which continued to gain force hourly and gradually veered round to N.W., N., and N.E. until about 10 a.m. on Monday, when it commenced to blow with terrific fury from the E.N.E. raising a heavy sea in the harbour. From that time until 2.30 p.m. the wind increased in violence, accompanied by fearful squalls and rain, sweeping before it numbers of large trading junks, and such cargo boats and sampans as had failed to take advantage of the warning given by the threatening appearance of the weather, and were afterwards unable to run for shelter.

The terrific gusts which passed between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. caused fearful destruction among the trading junks moored between the Canton Wharf and the Sailor's Home. One by one these unfortunate craft were forced from their moorings and driven with irresistible fury towards the Westward, many in their route falling athwart the bows of others, which still held to their anchors, and carrying them also to destruction, grinding each other to pieces with every rise and fall of the waves and eventually breaking up, or sinking alongside the Praya. In most of these instances it is satisfactory to relate that the lives of all on board were invariably saved, although some few accidents of crushing between the boats and wall, and deaths by drowning unavoidably occurred, but still it is lamentable to have to state that besides the great loss of property, many lives have been sacrificed—it is of course impossible as yet to arrive at anything like an estimate of the number. Much credit is due to the officers of the Harbour Master's department, the Sailors' Home, the police and various bands of volunteers, both seamen and civilians, who exerted themselves to the utmost to save life by every means in their power,—getting lines out to drifting junks passing close, but yet too far from the Praya for a jump, dragging them alongside the sea wall, and assisting their half frantic crews to land, among a shower of boxes, bundles and bags of effects poured from on board in the vague hope of saving something. Many, however, were not so fortunate, and drifted by in the blinding rain beyond the reach of succour.

It is worthy of note as bringing forward fresh proof of the utter selfishness and indifference of the Chinese character, that while the Europeans were engaged in their humane endeavours to save these unfortunate people, the Chinese on shore stood huddled together under the nearest shelter watching the efforts being made to save their countrymen, and never so much as offered to pull on a rope or assist the foreigners in any way. It was a matter of perfect indifference to them whether their countrymen were drowned, crushed or saved—there was *nothing to be gained* by the transaction. In fact, the Chinese thieves and European bummers were in full force, apparently looking upon the whole affair as got up for their express benefit and advantage. Fortunately, however, the presence of the police and other volunteers previously mentioned, who acted bravely and honourably in the cause of humanity, prevented these wretches from reaping the harvest they had evidently expected. It is a pleasant task to record good actions, and the conduct of the generality of the Europeans on this occasion was well worthy of credit. Without the slightest hope of reward, they worked unceasingly all day in the pouring rain, with the seas continually washing over them, to save the lives of those who they well knew would not have "done likewise." One Inspector of Police was washed over the Praya Wall, while endeavouring to save a child, and a policeman, who was also dragged into the water, was so much injured by drifting wreck that he had to be sent to Hospital.

From the P. and O. coal depot to the Sailors' Home was chiefly the scene of the above lamentable disasters as the mass of half sunken wreck will at once testify; but this is not the only spot in which the marks of devastation are visible. Four of the finest cargo boats in the harbour were smashed to atoms against the small jetty commonly known as "Dent's wharf," and the "Hongkong Lighterage and Storage Company"—have lost nearly all their smaller craft, many with cargoes on board. The Praya, too, from Peddar's Wharf, to the Westward, has suffered severely, although not nearly to such an extent as in 1867, when the great question was settled as to who had to pay the damage: nevertheless this is considerable, and will cost a good round sum to make good. On shore generally, the damage has not been extensive, and is chiefly confined, besides the Praya, to sign-boards, tiles, window shutters, &c., but including, of course, all mat erections and a bran new wooden shed near the Pacific Mail Co.'s Offices, which has completely collapsed. The topmast of the flagstaff at the Peak was carried away by a sudden squall. The foreign shipping appear generally to have held their ground pretty well, although many vessels have drifted considerably, among them the barque *Jane*, and the hospital tender *Planter*. The *Dang Wee* (late U.S. gunboat *Undaunted*) drove athwart the steamship *Delaware*, arrived from Liverpool with a general cargo late on Sunday evening. The damage to the latter vessel is inconsiderable but her head gear appears out of order, while the smoke stack of the former is knocked down and generally doubled up and her bulwarks and stanchions on the starboard side are almost completely swept away. The S.S. *Sin Nansing* appeared to have a pretty narrow escape of fouling the Canton Wharf before she could get sufficient steam to turn her paddles and run under the Kowloon shore for shelter. A junk landed on the MacDonnell slip, West Point, which appeared to carry rather a valuable cargo, and a number of arrests were made of persons endeavouring to possess themselves of portions thereof.

Shortly after 3 p.m. the wind suddenly lulled, and the tide having fallen considerably, the water was comparatively smooth for a short time; bar. at 4 p.m. still stood 28.98; and it is probable that between these hours the centre of the cyclone was passing in close proximity to Hongkong, as at 4.30 the wind, which had gradually been veering to the E.S.E., again sprang up, accompanied by strong squalls and very heavy rain. At 5 p.m. there were indications of a rise in the mercury, the barometer indicating 28.99, and at 6 o'clock 29.02, wind still hauling to the Southward, and rain continuing. During the night the rise slowly continued, until at daylight on Tuesday the barometer stood 29.49, and the water was sufficiently smooth to enable boats to go off with assistance to such vessels as required it. During the previous day enormous offers were made in several instances to induce persons to endeavour to get on board vessels known to be short handed, leaky, or ill-moored, but no boat could possibly put off. The gunboat *Bouncer* dragged her anchors as far as Peddar's Wharf, the American ship *Naples* drifted from East Point foul of the Colonial schooner *Victoria*, carrying away the latter's bowsprit and starting the covering board on the port side. The American schooner *Sally Brown*, from Sydney, N.S.W., coal laden, dragged her anchors and fouled the British barque *Three Brothers*, belonging to this port, starting her stem, carrying away head gear, two boats, and doing other damage.

To the East ward the damage has not been so extensive as at the other end; four lives only are known to have been lost, and the Praya wall has not greatly suffered, although the road is much cut up. The British schooner *Gaviota*, and French barque *St. Pierre* were nearly on shore by the military hospital, and both had to cut away their masts. The swimming bath has suffered much damage, and the new Public Gardens at Wong-nei-cheung have been completely devastated. The Queen's Road, in Spring Gardens was nearly blocked up with fallen trees; the wooden wharves have suffered severely, and some buildings have been unroofed. Many sampans have been destroyed and a good deal of general damage done.

To the Westward, the Praya seems more damaged than at first sight appeared; the sea having in some places washed away the facing of the wall and the soil for half the breadth of the road. At the Western Slaughter House the roadway has altogether disappeared, and but little more would apparently have sufficed to undermine the foundations of the building. The new sea wall in front of the Pacific Mail Company's premises has stood well, but further along the scene of desolation is dreadful. About fifty large trading junks have been knocked to pieces alongside the Praya, and many more have drifted out to sea. The loss of life has been extensive, and many painful incidents occurred, but on the whole the Colony has not suffered nearly so much either afloat or on shore as in either of the Typhoons of 1867.

Since the gale abated the particulars of the damage sustained by various vessels has been more fully ascertained than could be done from observation from the shore only during the intervals between the squalls. The yacht *Cynthia* was driven from her moorings and broken up alongside the Ship-street Wharf; the old *Rough* and *Tough*, alias *Wanderer*, came to grief on the rocks off the Dockyard. The *Delaware* and *Dang Wee*, while fast together, fouled the *Zeno* doing considerable damage to the deck-house aft and port quarter; the latter vessel again hauled alongside Messrs. D. Lapraik & Co.'s wharf on Tuesday, and commenced repairing damages with a strong gang of carpenters, who were pushing on with all despatch, and working by lamp-light, in order to have the vessel ready to take her turn up Coast again on Friday. Had it not been for the admirable manner in which she was handled, this steamer would have fared far worse, and the officer in charge of the Colonial schooner *Victoria* also deserves credit for the judgment shown by him while in contact with the American ship *Naples*.

The Siamese barque *Waller* parted her cables, and after losing her head sails and fore topsail, succeeded in getting before the wind, and run out on the Sulphur Channel under the foresail. It was at first reported that she had safely brought up in Aberdeen Bay, but this was found to be incorrect, and as it unfortunately happened she struck on some rocks in the neighbourhood of Obne-chow, where she became a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved, but the mate and a Chinese female are missing.

Beyond the carrying away of a portion of her head gear and a few scratches, the *Delaware* has not sustained much damage by her collision with the *Dang Wee*, but the latter vessel has come off very badly indeed, having been almost literally cut down to the water's edge, while lying athwart the knife-like bows of the *Delaware*. The latter vessel in steaming ahead to endeavour to clear herself, unfortunately hooked the *Dang Wee's* chain with her propeller, and *wound* up a considerable length as if it were round a winch, until the accident was discovered, and the two vessels were thus completely jammed. It seems that the native crew of the Annamite vessel, becoming terrified at their helpless position and the horrible crushing on board, became utterly demoralised and were seized with a panic, imagining their vessel about to sink; they then commenced throwing their property on board the *Delaware*, following it quickly themselves, so that in a short time their craft was nearly deserted. However, the mischief had then been nearly all done, and by half past five on Tuesday evening the two steamers managed to get clear, the *Dang Wee* hauling off to one of the buoys.

The police hulk *John Adam*, about which some apprehensions have lately been entertained by the authorities, in consequence of her having sprung a leak the after run, appears to have ridden out the gale wonderfully well, and not to have sustained any damage. It is reported however that some three or four of her boats are missing.

The steamship *Sussemade*, on her passage from Saigon to this port, appears to have fallen in with the Southern edge of the Cyclone of 26th instant, as she reports having experienced a heavy Westerly gale on that date, accompanied by a tremendous sea, in which she sustained some damage and washed away three boats. A "Royal Tiger," which she has brought up, was supposed by the Chinese passengers to be the cause of all the troubles she encountered, and the Captain was earnestly entreated, but without effect, to make a second Jonah of the noble animal.

Since Tuesday morning last, the Praya has been a crowded and exciting scene of activity. At the central portion gangs of convicts are employed in collecting the *debris* of bricks and tiles which had been washed over by the sea, filling up the various holes in the road and mending the gaps as far as practicable, so as to make a passable throughfare, while further West, at the scene of the principal disasters, numbers of divers are employed saving whatever can be got at from the sunken junks and mats, sails, planks and large portions of floating wreck are being dragged on shore. On board such junks as are only partly broken up and have sunk in shallow water, gangs of coolies are busily fishing up damaged cargo of all descriptions, coming under the head of that generally known as "chow chow cargo." Crowds of natives are standing by to witness the operations, and assist by their shouts and exclamations to make a scene of noise and confusion, without which no work can be carried on among the Chinese.

MACAO.

Ever far back as Friday there had been already several signs which, by those acquainted with the subject, were interpreted as premonitory symptoms of an approaching storm, and on Saturday afternoon, the wind was blowing from the N.N. West, with, however, the peculiarity of being singularly hot, the thermometer ranging at 83; and the barometer gradually falling. At 4 p.m. the latter touched 29.74; at midnight it stood at 29.70, and on Sunday at 8 a.m. was at 29.62. It then rose slightly. The readings taken on board the *Fire Dart*, which was detained in Macao till Tuesday morning, on account of the storm, were as follows:—

Sunday,	10 a.m.	29.55
	4 p.m.	29.54
	10 p.m.	29.53
	11 p.m.	29.57
	midnight	29.49
Monday,	1 a.m.	29.47
	2 a.m.	29.45
	3 a.m.	29.41
	4 a.m.	29.35
	5 a.m.	29.32
	8 a.m.	29.24
	11 a.m.	29.23
	1 p.m.	29.12
	2.30 p.m.	29.06
	3.10 p.m.	29.05
	4.30 p.m.	28.90
	5.30 p.m.	28.91
	7.30 p.m.	29.05
	8.30 p.m.	29.07
	10 p.m.	29.11
	midnight	29.42
Tuesday,	8 a.m.	29.53

Since the last named hour it rose steadily.

On Sunday afternoon the sky became overcast, and a steadily stiffening breeze blew from the N.N.W. At 4 p.m. the Macao Harbour Master fired a warning gun; and shortly afterwards the junks began rapidly to make their way across to Priests' Island, while some of them took refuge on the flats on Sai-I-Tau, to the East of Green Island. The sunset was imposing and very noteworthy. Dark grey clouds flushing with gold at their edges gradually melted in one into an opaque pinkish purple, relieved here and there with clouds of a darker purple hue, the whole, after a little time, appearing blended together in one mass of cloud, having the appearance of a magnificent crimson purple transparency, looking almost as if they were light itself rather than the medium from which the sun's rays were reflected. The colours gradually faded, till the sun had set. The breeze then stiffened, and the roar of the sea indicated the violence of the storm. Looking over the harbour, it was difficult to pierce the darkness. Here and there the masts of junks might be seen dark against some object, slightly lighted rolling to and fro, and betokening the struggle that these frail craft were making against the storm. At day light, the sea was seen to be rushing rapidly before the wind, and gradually carrying many of the junks which had not taken shelter, and had slipped from their moorings, before it. At the Steamboat Wharf, two junks which had been crushed against it, had to be scuttled, as the only means of saving any portion of them, and preventing their doing damage to the wharf. A large number of small craft were washed ashore, the sea running so high as to go two or three feet over the Praya. Fortunately so far as has been heard, no lives were lost, but a large amount of property, among the smaller craft especially, was destroyed, and spectacle of wreck being presented on Tuesday morning along the Praya. Here and there were sampans, fishing smacks and other small boats high and dry, and their inmates, many of whom had lost almost all they possessed beyond the bare hulls of their boats, presented a somewhat touching spectacle, but seemed to regard their misfortunes with that resignation or, rather *insouciance* which is so peculiar to the Chinese. The wrecks of two large and valuable junks lay by the side of the Wharf, and the pieces of many others were seen floating in various parts of the Harbour. The Praya wall was washed down in two or three places, but was not so much damaged as from the violence of the sea would have been thought likely to be the case.

A peculiarity of the storm was that, unlike the generality of cyclones, it was not succeeded by any length of calm. Its climax was reached at 4.30 on Monday when, the barometer stood at 28.90. Shortly after this, there was a slight lull, and the mercury was observed to be rising; but, before half an hour had elapsed, the wind shifted to N. by E., from which quarter it blew in strong gusts with occasional bursts from N.N.E.; and, after a slight lull, at one time from East. The violence of the gale is described by experienced sailors as almost unequalled. The squalls could be seen approaching two or three hundred yards off, and looks like thick masses of cloud riding along the surface of the water. The foam, lashed up by the wind, penetrated everything with which it came into contact like a piercing rain striking almost horizontally. The water, protected even as it is in Macao Harbour, ran to the height of what would ordinarily be considered a stiffish sea in mid ocean, and, the wind battling with the tide, the vested waves hissed and foamed, as they raced the one after the other, till they dashed against the Praya walls, their spray mounting eight or ten feet high. The *Fire Dart*, the Gunboat *Cygnus*, and the Portuguese man of war were under steam all Monday night, but kept bravely to their moorings. Shortly after the wind had shifted to N.N.E., or about 8 p.m. on Monday, it became evident that the gale was slowly but steadily abating; and on Tuesday morning though there were still some stiffish gusts, it was evident the storm itself had passed. The *Fire Dart* on her passage to Hongkong passed a junk dismasted and at anchor; but the inmates were not by any means disposed to consider their case desperate, being quietly engaged in despatching cargo and pumping out the ship. It was observed on Monday night that the revolving light at Macao was not kindled, and it is surmised that it must have sustained some injury during the storm.

PROSPECTS AT PEKIN.

(Courier.)

* * * It is perhaps unlikely that an actual massacre will take place at Peking this winter because with all its arrogance, which is increasing every day, the Imperial government will hardly care just at present to put itself further in the wrong by permitting the foreign representatives to be killed. Still, their position in the capital will be extremely insecure. Already we see signs of their compounding with their fears in the determination of some of the foreign officials to at least send their families away from danger. Mr. Low, indeed, we are informed, has made up his mind to winter in the south. We hope he will choose his quarters with sole reference to his personal comfort, for it will make no difference to any human being, but himself and his family, where the present American Minister chooses to locate himself. The duty of the French Chargé is of course very clear. According to all the rules of precedure in such cases made and provided, he ought weeks ago to have hauled down his flag and left the country, shaking off the dust of his feet, &c. We can only surmise what keeps him in Peking. Not the fear of being assassinated by the way we are quite certain, but more probably the want of instructions from his government, and the unknown results which would follow from his departure. He has been doubtless influenced by certain representations made to him, and remains probably against his better judgment. Yet, after the language he has held to the Tsung li yamen, and the insolent treatment he has received in return, he is bound by every condition of policy, prudence, and national honour, to leave Peking. He may have been ill-advised in sending an ultimatum at all, until he was better prepared for the inevitable refusal of his demands, but having taken that course, it is highly damaging to hesitate in following it to its conclusion.

The duty of the other foreign Ministers, who have no *casus belli* as yet against the Chinese, is not so clear. Assuming that their lives are notually imperilled by remaining at their posts, were they to seek safety in flight, they would give up ground which would not be recovered except at the expense of a war. It would be yielding up one of the most important points gained by the Treaty of Tientsin, quite in keeping indeed with the course of foreign policy which has led up to the present state of affairs, but bearing its natural consequence too distinctly on its face to be mistaken as less important acts have been. The abandonment of Peking now, would throw us back a whole generation, and the foreign representatives cannot very easily blind themselves to that. On the other hand, for the Ministers to remain and be killed, would infallibly drive even England into war to avenge so grievous an insult. The alternative of remaining and yet being safe, is the only one by which "grave complications," that bugbear of Pekin legations, may be avoided; and the chances of such a termination to the hybernation in the capital are very variously estimated.

As far as the British legation is concerned, it is not only the safety of the Minister that has to be provided for, but that of a number of young gentlemen, all of whom would volunteer to stay, "laughing at fear," and this consideration would weigh more with Mr. Wade, we are very sure, than his own personal security. Perhaps, however, the difficulty of the position is seen most vividly as affecting the movements of the Consul at Tientsin. It seems almost a certainty that the community will desert the place *en masse*. The risk of life there is much greater than at Peking. If Mr. Lay is left in Tientsin after the ice closes the river, he will be in the position of a sentry who has been absolutely by the mismanagement of his commander, and abandoned to the enemy. The question suggests itself, is a man bound by his allegiance to remain at his post, when he has been so foolishly, so ignominiously exposed to a wholly unnecessary danger? Could any one blame Mr. Lay for giving a practical answer in the negative? Yet the abandonment of Tientsin would be as pregnant with results—calamitous results to the Chinese—as the exodus from Peking would be, involving great expenditure of blood and treasure to regain the position; for the government would certainly oppose most strenuously the return of foreigners or foreign ships to the port, if they were once fairly expelled, voluntarily or otherwise. The chief desire of the foreign representatives we may take to be, first the prevention of war altogether, then the limitation of the war, but on either hand the contingency of war threatens them; and they may well exclaim with Macbeth—

"There is nor flying hence, nor tarrying here."

One escape from the dilemma remains, but it is ten to one if it will be taken advantage of, for in emergencies people are very apt to do just the wrong thing. As a child in danger of being run over in the street, loses its head, and at the critical moment suddenly turns and runs under the horse's feet; as a pilot, who finds the vessel among rocks forgets his cunning, and abandons her to chance, so, we have some reason to fear the guardians of foreign interests in China may lack the nerve to adopt the only alternative which can save us from unknown disasters.

A few Indian regiments quartered in the province of Chili during the winter would afford complete protection to all the foreigners in the north, and they would effectually prevent the war which otherwise seems inevitable. In the month of November they could be landed peacefully without touching the hair of any one's head. The technicality of war even would hardly be necessary, for British troops are quartered in Japan without interrupting friendly relations with that country. The Indian regiments will have to come sooner or later, the only question is, will they come in a small force, and with all the horrors of active war, at another time? Which alternative would be the most friendly one to China, the most humane, and most in accordance with a sincere desire for peace?

AN INTERESTING CASE.

At the Mixed Court on the 12th Sept., a case of some interest, already known to the public, was heard before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, and H. E. the Taotai. We have not space at this time to publish the extensive evidence taken, but will briefly state the facts brought out. On the morning of the 24th of last month, Mr. J. M. Taylor's (of Lane, Crawford & Co.,) compradore came to him and stated that a Tientsin man had applied regarding some copper which was for sale. Mr. Taylor told him the terms, when the compradore went out, as if to see a customer, and returning, said they were too high. In the afternoon the compradore again came, and with him a man who represented that he was agent for a Tientsin hong, to whom the compradore said they had before sold copper, and a bargain being struck, it was left to the compradore to see it put through. The hong agent had, however, only acted as an accomplice, and the copper (128 piculs), when removed in barrows, ostensibly to the porcelain shing hong, in charge of the compradore, who went along to get the Bank order for it, was conveyed to the city and pledged in the Choongtah pawn-shop for Tls. 1,650. The men concerned ran away, but warrants being issued, the two sheriffs and the man who had acted as agent for the Tientsin hong were apprehended—the compradore being still at large. The copper was seized at the pawn-shop, but as a lien was claimed over it for the advance, it was surrendered to the custody of the Court, till a decision was come to. The evidence was fully gone into, with a view to ascertain whether the owners of the pawnshop had any knowledge or suspicion of how the copper came into the possession of those who had raised money on it. Mr. Taylor contended that, as it had been unlawfully removed from his possession, he had a lien as owner, wherever it was to be found. Mr. Cowie, for the pawnshop owners, argued that no case of complicity or implication could be proved against his clients, and that there was no Chinese law by which they could be called on to deliver up goods unless these were regularly redeemed. Judgment was reserved.—*Daily News.*

SUSPENSION OF MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA.

(Shanghai News Letter.)

It was not only the leaders of public opinion in the United States who were beguiled by the erroneous representations of the Burlingame Mission, but the supporters of missionary operations. The friends of Christian Missions to China were induced by those representations to redoubled efforts for raising additional funds for reinforcement of old mission stations, and the establishment of new ones. There has consequently been a large addition made to the missionary force, and a considerable number are on the way here, some of them destined for places where a foreigner can only appear at the peril of his life. Ultimately, there may be work enough, perhaps, for these new labourers, but it is the general testimony of those now in the field, at least throughout Central and Northern China, that they are utterly paralysed in their evangelical work. Children are taken from schools; attendance or preaching has almost ceased, and native converts are exposed to trials that severely try their faith. It would seem, therefore to be a mere waste of energy to continue sending additional missions, so long as the government strives in every way to hinder the extension of foreign influence. Whatever course other powers may pursue, the American government can do nothing towards forcing Christianity on the Chinese. We know that American missionaries themselves would be the first to deprecate state aid, and that they ask only that degree of protection which every citizen may rightfully claim; they therefore are restrained from undertakings which are open to the subjects of Church and State governments, that is to say, of those countries which claim a protectorate over missionaries and their converts.

Mr. Burlingame's metaphor of the "shining cross" on the hill-tops of China, which the natives were to hail with rapture, had a powerful effect in awakening Christian sympathy for the Flowery Land. When the mist which the Chinese mission to the Treaty Powers has endered clears up, it will be seen that those "shining crosses" required some explanation, which would be best given by representing Christian men and women transfixed thereon.

THE CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

(Cycle.)

We learned [on enquiry] that for mere contempt for danger—stolidity, if you choose to call it so—the Chinese were unequalled. Thus, the coolies employed to drag guns up to the front under a galling fire supplied without remark or with a heartless laugh the places of those that happened to be knocked over. The guns once in position and coolies no longer wanted for the time, they would retire behind a tree or behind a grave or under a bridge, and smoke their pipes or crack jokes and nuts, obviously without any care for the danger surrounding them. If this were mere stupidity, stupidity of the kind is not, under certain circumstances, at all a despicable quality. Regarded as soldiers the Chinese have one great want, but it certainly is not courage, although it often appears to be. The older residents well remember the ludicrous stories told of Li Adong and his men during the rebel campaign in this province. The disciplined contingent would take a place, and after driving out the rebels would be engaged in finishing off the stragglers, when the redoubtable Li accompanied by his invincible army, which with himself he had, during the fighting carefully kept out of danger, would come up breathless, march in and commence to loot. A few of the contingent would fire their muskets, raise a diabolical yell, and announce the return of the rebels, whereupon Li and his men would all scamper off as fast as their legs could carry them. If, meanwhile, they had secured any thing of value, they were invariably relieved of it. Now we are apt to laugh at such soldiers as Li's and take them as the type of the best form into which the materials existing for a Chinese army can be thrown. Nevertheless the disciplined contingent was recruited from Li's army or from the same sources whence Li got his troops, and the men first in the stampede to-day would this day next month, if transferred to the Ch'ang Sheng Chun, be the first in the breach. Discipline, the habit of trusting to one another, regular phy, good food, and comfortable clothes were the secret. It was the same story over again that we have wondered at in Europe, where the shop boy or the country lout has only to pass under the mysterious influence of military education in order to be transformed into an integral part of one of the finest armies in the world. But people who do not know anything about it will ascribe Chinese military ardour to the expectation of loot, and will ask how these disciplined fellows got on when they were horribly wounded or mutilated. The answer is quite satisfactory. Mr. Moffitt, in his report of the Keangsoo campaign, gives several remarkable instances of fortitude under injuries of the most serious description, and Mr. Lockhart's testimony regarding the natives under his care at an earlier period is to the same effect. Military glory is at a discount in China it is true, but the material for good soldiers is here in abundance, and requires merely to be properly treated. This fact could not escape so sagacious an observer as Mr. Cunningham who, accepting the general opinion that the Chinese are perfectly free from any patriotic feelings, publicly represented on one occasion in forcible language that an invading Power need only bring drill sergeants and money to China, inasmuch as an army could very shortly be organised from among the natives themselves ready for any service against any enemy. Or, again, if we consult those who have watched the conduct of prisoners, under torture, of convicts condemned to death and in full view of the ghastly preparations for execution, or those surgeons who before the era of chloroform were called to perform severe operations upon the Chinese, we shall obtain exactly the same account of what we call fortitude, but others will in all probability call insensibility. That they bore such operations and caused critical European bystanders to wond r at the way they bore them; that they meet death with indifference, and sustain prolonged torture often without flinching are facts that we have ascertained from careful personal enquiry. The cause may be matter of opinion, but we cannot make up our mind to believe that any man no matter how "lymphatic" or phlegmatic, could be hung up by his thumbs, or gashed with wounds, or have a leg cut off, or see the paraphernalia of capital execution prepared for him without making demonstrations which the Chinese do not make, unless he possessed genuine courage as distinguished from the indifference said to depend upon temperament.

We mass the Chinese together as a nation of cowards. But the fact is that we derive our knowledge of them either from our servants who cringe when we cuff them, not because they like being cuffed or do not resent it, but because they cannot afford to leave their comfortable berths, or from the details of stampedes in which the racing exploits of mandarin soldiers lose nothing by the telling. But we are convinced that if it were possible to overthrow old traditions so far as they act directly or indirectly, in degrading the art of war, if discipline and a suitable military system could be introduced, if the soldiers could acquire implicit confidence in the skill, ability and honesty of their leaders, and if those leaders were subjected to proper training and were not selected for their posts because they happen to be kin to some great official; the Chinese army of the future would be as glorious as any army ever organised in an Oriental state.

VISIT OF H.M.S. "BARROSA" AND THE GUNBOAT "GRASSHOPPER" TO TUNG-CHOW-FOO.

"We only received our orders from the Admiral the night before, and at daylight, on the 1st September, the *Barrosa* and the *Grasshopper* Gunboat which we took with us to embark the baggage steamed out of Chefoo, much to the surprise and apprehension of many of the native population there, when they knew we were only going 30 miles distant. Long before the visit closed, the advancing sun had rolled down and off the fringe of hills which form the back ground of Chefoo, we were treading our way through a perfect sea of glass, there was not a ripple on the water, and in four hours we were motionless off the place,—we anchored close off the eminence which overlooks the Northern part of the City, while the gunboat lay as close to the beach as possible. Tung-chow, viewed from sea, has a very picturesque appearance, being built along the sea beach and surrounded by a irregularly built, castellated wall, patches of green foliage were visible within its boundaries, while waving in the mid-day sun, *white* Chinese banners, looked mocking

Intimations.

READER!!

THIS PAGE IS FOR YOU.

WHO suffer with the pangs of Rheumatism or Gout, both springing from the same root, and both curable by the same medicine, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous blood, there is a remedy that never fails, that purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Who have so long been suffering with the burning, stinging pains of Cancer, destroying your peace and comfort in life, and filling you with gloomy forebodings of the future—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Afflicted sufferer with Tumor enlarging day by day before your eyes, and every day seeming to bring the end nearer and nearer, do not delay—use at once and freely BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose head is covered with the loathsome scald or tetter, ashamed to let yourself be seen even by your friends, well knowing how disgusting is the sight—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

On whose person the foul and vitiated humors have produced those fearful looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose knees are enlarged and deformed with White Swellings, there is still hope; do not delay, else will the amputating knife soon be required—Save your limbs, use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

In all of the above diseases, use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS in conjunction with the SARSAPARILLA: the cure will thus be greatly hastened.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

Why are you sick? There must be a cause. Nature never intended that we should pass, as many do, nearly one-half of our lives in bodily pain. Thus it becomes evident that you have, in some way, broken Nature's laws. Your Sick-headache, your Nervous-headache, your Bilious-headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, and up under the Shoulder-blades—your Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, and Heartburn—your Costiveness, Piles, Sickness at the Stomach—the Pimples, Roughness, and Blotches on your face, neck, and arms—all these, and many other troubles and feelings of illness, are simply evidences of the fact that you have broken the laws on which Nature bases the bodily ease, comfort, health and strength of the human family; and the chances are as a hundred to one, that unless your system gets prompt aid, your trouble will go on increasing and gradually getting worse, until it is beyond human help. The point of great importance, then, is to obtain the proper remedy—something that will cure safely, and not by violent action or corroding influence jeopardize the health it is intended to restore. There is such a medicine—perfectly safe for the weakest and most delicate, yet powerful enough for the strongest—searching out every atom of diseased or depraved matter, and expelling or neutralizing it—giving wonderful tone and strength to the stomach, vigor to the liver, and regularity to the bowels;—need we say that this medicine is

BRISTOL'S

VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

strongly anti bilious, powerfully tonic, and the best of all nervines. They are the result of long years of careful and laborious study; and in saying they are the best of all purgatives, we only repeat what is generally conceded.

A USEFUL PERFUME.

The expensive liquid odors which are sold in small vials as perfumes for the handkerchief, are of no particular use or benefit to those who use them. It is not claimed that they exercise any beneficial influence upon the health, nor that they can in any way mitigate or relieve the nervous troubles with which so many ladies are afflicted; in fact their use is of no benefit whatever.

How different it is with that health-giving and delightful floral perfume

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER

It is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body. It imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers. It clears the complexion of all pimples, impurities, and roughness, and to the faint and exhausted invalid it lends strength, and gives ease and comfort, and yet withal it is

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF PERFUMES.

The sense of smell never tires of it. Its freshness and exquisite fragrance when once enjoyed become ever after a positive necessity.

It is this wonderful combination of the useful with the agreeable, that has made MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER so widely celebrated and so highly prized. In many warm climates, four to six bottles of it are mixed with the water of each bath, which so invigorates, recuperates, and strengthens the system, that the enervating effects of climate are thrown off.

It is not alone in the richness or delicacy of its fragrance that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER equals, and even surpasses, the most expensive of the French and English perfumery, but also in its lasting power. The hand kerchief sprinkled with it, is perfumed for weeks, or until it is washed; and, unlike the English and French extracts, time does not deteriorate its fragrance, but rather serves to refine or spiritualize its exquisite aroma.

AS A COSMETIC it is unequalled, imparting softness, clearness, smoothness, and whiteness to the face, neck, arms, and hands; but as there are counterfeits, it is necessary always to ask for the FLORIDA WATER, prepared by LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1513 17th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1080 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1 month	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	3 "	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	6 "	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON, *Agent.*

tf 210 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	1	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¾	do do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	1	do do

Above six months the full annual rate.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½	per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 861 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½	per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾	"
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	"

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in cash of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—No. 7, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	R. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. E. W. Folly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Benamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Pocock Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days		¼ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	1 "

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	1	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼	of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	½	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 "	½ do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE ATLANTIC SEA BOARD!

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADA, and connecting at

NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, 6 days and 20 hours.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well-furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per adult passenger FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE per child between 5 and 12 years, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE over 100 pounds between Sacramento and Omaha currency, $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS CARE C. P. R. R.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Supt. C.P.R.R.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Sacramento, Cal.
C. G. HAMMOND,
Gen'l Supt. U.P.R.R.
FRAS. CONLON,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent,
Omaha, Nebraska.

[1914

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio).
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M. D., *Resident Surgeon.*
H. G. JAMES, Esq., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day,		$3.00
2nd "	(2 Beds in one Room) " "	$2.00
3rd "	(Public Wards) " "	$1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class.....$60.
2nd " .....$40.
3rd " .....$20.)

By order.
H. G. JAMES,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO., SOLE AGENTS AT HONGKONG

FOR Boutelleau & Co.'s Chapapagne Vineyard Proprietors' Co.'s BRANDY.

Well-known in the East as the 3-dagger Brand. Stock always on hand.

tf 1072 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS.

tf 1073] HONGKONG. [June 9

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

HORSES received on Livery.

Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.

Farriery, by an experienced European.

Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.

Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.

Horses always on hand for Sale.

J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made

CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,

is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.

Veterinary work carefully attended to.

(J. B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)

Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,

are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

TUCK-LEE,

SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,

No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Hammon Beef.* [1y 2103

[illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 30, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

J. THOMSON.

tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ac1

LEONARD BARNES,

GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).

Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.

Hand stones cut and erected.

Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.

tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. Apply to

T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1857 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession.

TWO ROOMS, situated in the southern portion of the Club Chambers, Water and Gas laid on.

For Particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1512 Hongkong, 16th August, 1870.

With possession from 15th August next.

THE desirable PREMISES at present in the occupation of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., as their Auction Room. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1283 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession).

A SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW, at Shamèen, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. L. G. BADHAM, of the I. M. Customs. Rent moderate.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY,

1m 1716 Hongkong, 21st September, 1870.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

THE PREMISES on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG HOTEL, lately occupied by Messrs. FIGUEIREDO & Co.

For terms and further particulars, apply to LEE YIK,
Hongkong Hotel.

tf 1693 Hongkong, 19th September, 1870.

TO LET,

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as Nos. 6 and 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KINCHEER, HOGUE & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Peebili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January next):

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYES & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS, AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet; is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Deck Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May 3

CARD.

MR. M. GRAY, 621 & 623, Clay St., San Francisco, respectfully announces to the American and European residents of China, the completion of such facilities, as enable him to supply, and guarantee, articles in his line in San Francisco at Manufacturer's Local Rates.

Agency by Appointment for
STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK,
and other fine makers of
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS,
and other makers of
PARLOR ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c.
BAND INSTRUMENTS,

And a complete stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings, Sheet Music and Books.

At Wholesale and Retail.

All instruments carefully tested and packed in a thorough manner. 3m 1410 July 29

D. ILLINGWORTH,

ENGINEER, BOILERMAKER, HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDER, BRASS FINISHER & ZINC WORKER.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
ESTABLISHED 1857.

N.B.—All work executed with the quickest dispatch and superintended by experienced European Foremen.

tf 1015 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AZOF,"

will leave for the above places at 1 P.M. TO-DAY, the 29th instant.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 28th September, 1870. [tf 1708

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"GODAVERY,"

Capt. Vaillan, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 1725 Hongkong, 24th September, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"LABOURDONNAIS,"

Capt. Fouche, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI *(Direct)* shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 1721 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1870.

FOR HAVRE.

THE French Barque

"TAFFARETTE,"

Capt. Rocher, will be despatched in a few days for the above port, and has room for a few Tons Cargo.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

5d 1733 Hongkong, 27th September, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1720 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American double decked Barque

"JOHN WORSTER,"

Captain Knowles, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1726 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship

"OATHAYA,"

Captain Paterson, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1723 Hongkong, 24th September, 1870.

FOR MANILA,

THE Spanish Brig

"LUISITO,"

Cucullu, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1680 Hongkong, 15th September, 1870.

FOR SYDNEY, *and should sufficient inducement offer*, NEW ZEALAND.

THE British Barque

"MEMENTO,"

Captain Thompson, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 14th September, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY, *(Direct).*

THE well-known British ship

"CHATHAM,"

Owned by the Merchant Shipping Company, having a stern cabin vacant, offers a most desirable opportunity to a family wishing to proceed to that port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to CAPTAIN ON BOARD.

tf 1670 Hongkong, 13th September, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE fine Ocean Steamship

"ERCILLIA,"

W. Lilley, Commander, expected here from London via Suez Canal on or about the 13th September, will meet with quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1692 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American ship

"GUIDING STAR,"

Captain R. M. Freeman, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1650 Hongkong, 10th September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Clipper-ship

"GAMECOCK,"

Captain Sherburne, will load at Whampoa for the above port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1647 Hongkong, 9th September, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE First-class American Ship

"OSCEOLA,"

Walden, master, will have despatch from Whampoa for the above port.

For Freight, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2m 1633 Hongkong, 7th September, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Ship

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1603 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE American Ship

"SAMUEL D. CARLTON,"

Freeman, Master, 895 tons register.

The American Barque

"VICTOR,"

Wass, Master, 698 tons register.

The American Barque

"SALLY BROWN,"

Mathews, Master, 426 tons register.

All first-class at "Veritas," and American Lloyds.

For further particulars, apply to AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

10d 1727 Hongkong, 26th September, 1870.

A FONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

54, *Queen's Road, Hongkong,*

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton,